

YES FOLKS !, THE BRAND NEW, ALL NUDE

WORONI

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There have been many complaints recently about the activities of the ANU Ski Club. The committee of the club believes that these mostly arise from ignorance about the club's activities.

Most of the activity of the club is centred around the Ski Lodge. There have been many complaints about the lodge and a few facts might help to enlighten readers.

The lodge only cost \$25,000, and readers will realise this is money well spent. For an equivalent cost the Sports Union would have been able to buy a Swimming Pool, Athletics Oval, Squ-

ash Courts etc. But these would not have been really of the same benefit to the Sports Union. Students can already go swimming at the Cotter or play squash down the road. But students, before the Ski Lodge was built could not go skiing.

Not only is the Ski Lodge of benefit to the Ski Club but to all students. The control of beds is exercised by the Sports Council and they allocate the 14 beds in a very fair manner. For instance on the first weekend of snow this year they allocated the

ALL THIS FOR \$25,000

beds to Sports Council members. The elected representatives of the students, no one could claim that they should be more representative than that.

The Ski Club does not actually get much benefit from the Ski Lodge. The Ski Club only get the choice of the best weekends for 'working weekends' and the rest for IV. If any student wants to go skiing in January he can, the Ski Club does not use the lodge in January.

There have been claims that the Ski Lodge is only used by an elite. This is not true. It is true that Thredbo is a place for experienced skiers, and that the lodge is used to subsidise the rich by the poor. This is however fair. The decision to buy the lodge was taken at a Sports Council meeting and they decided it is better to subsidise the rich, experienced skiers rather than any others. This is the decision and all people should live by it.

If there still are complaints why don't you take some action? No one has written to the Sports Council complaining; no one has moved a motion at the Sports Union meeting at the Lodge be sold. So if you are not prepared to - don't complain.

PETE MOSS

THE EDITOR SPEAKS TO THE PEOPLE

This Editorial is written for the benefit of all those university students who came believing in God, the Queen, and their teachers, and find that their lecturers have taken the place of all three.

Many terms of office ago, it suddenly dawned on the SRC that PARTICIPATION was (quote Duckett) 'A GOOD THING'. In typical SRC fashion they set hundreds of bureaucrats, typists, abolitionists and thumb-tacks in motion, producing a network of committees that would frighten the most hardened of politicians. The 'Submission', as it was later known, was passed by an extremely shrewd Vice-Chancellor who knew the value of a large number of mutually antagonistic committees.

Poor unsuspecting radicals soon found themselves roped onto Liaison Committees and Faculty Boards. Since then the acres of demonstrations per month have dropped, but still we have not finished the saga. The second edition, asking for more committees is coming out in all-leather form very soon, promising a new improved Professorial Board and the old standard of more cardboard replicas on Council.

It is about time that people should ask 'Is participation more than sharing a bowl of spaghetti with the Prof?' What about the 'initial' inspiration what about POWER? If you meet your lecturer in a dark alley, and he says to you 'You can't

have more than 20% for your essay because you have purple rubber bands on your toes', you wonder if your head is left handed, and if the fields are covered with turquoise shaving cream.

Never fear! You can now reply in kind. Get release by writing to WORONI about your lecturer who is a sexual deviant, writes in black chalk, and drives a motorised pumpkin to work. As long as it is not libellous and is witty, short, and generally of a poetic nature you will get your complaint registered. And pox on any department or lecturer that fails to heed the death knell from Woroni's witchery. So folks, post your complaints in any available purple bottle, by horse-drawn zeppelin to your local Woroni agent.



LETTERS

BAIN RETREATS

Dear Sir,

In reply to the letter by Miss Baker in the last issue, I apologise for the incorrect statement made about the Politics Society submission.

When no reply had been made to her letter by April, it was on my request that Liese wrote again to the Vice-Chancellor. She received an answer, but I would like to point out that several months delay had passed with no answer before she had written a second time. This may have been because of red tape, but it is nevertheless deplorable.

Having formerly been Secretary of the Politics Society, I assumed that the silence about any reply from the V-C meant that no reply had been received. I was unfortunately unable to find Miss Baker to check this assumption at the time when the article was written.

Once again, I apologise for having slipped on some details of the issue. However, there still was an unwarranted delay, while the suggestions of the Politics Society were in effect rejected. And regardless of this one issue, my basic thesis of the paternalism of Admin remains, as shown in the other examples given. I would hope that Miss Baker does not wish to be whitewashing the Administration.

In case my article may have been misconstrued as in any way reflecting on the competence of Administration, I should point out that the original article included the phrase: '(Whereas I do praise their competence).' Unfortunately, this passage was lost from the article somewhere between typing and printing.

I agree with Liese in recognising the faults inherent in the rigidity of the present Departmental structure, and similarly believe that we should seek a reorganisation of the way in which decisions are made in the Department. These constitute 'concrete conclusions', whereas the aim of my article was instead to provoke some awareness of Administration and its attitudes.

Yours truly
Andrew Bain

SPOT ON

Sir,

I wish to complain that the last issue of Woroni did not contain a microdot of twenty naked women.

We looked.

Sir Charles Spry.
(Ex - A.S.I.O.)

DUCKETT ON DUCKETT

Dear Editor,

I would like to correct some mistakes made in articles in last week's WORONI. Michael Silverton claimed that I said that 'I can fool enough of the people all of the time'. I regard my mandate from the electorate as a sign of the intelligence reason and seriousness which prevailed in the last election. I do not attempt to fool the electorate, I am merely a humble worker for my constituents.

He did not mention any of my achievements, he did not refer to my time as Part-Time rep when I woke up the Part Timers, nor my time as treasurer when I

put the SRC on a firm administrative footing. He was completely biased in all he said about me. He even claimed that most of what is said about me is autobiographical. How could such a statement be true? I have never told anyone of my many achievements that I single handedly had fought for, against overwhelming odds to the ultimate benefit of the students.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,

Stephen Duckett,
General Rep. 41st. & 42nd, SRC.

LETTERS

MORRISON EXPLAINS FUCK-UP

Dear Sir,

I feel it is now time to give the first factually accurate account of the events which resulted in charges of political censorship being laid against myself in past issues of Woroni.

Towards the end of my term of office as a member of the 41st SRC I accepted the office of Director of Student Publications in addition to my normal job as Honorary Secretary, as a temporary measure until the new SRC came into office. The job involved inspecting Woroni after it had been laid out to prevent libels, sedition, obscenity, blasphemy and other matter likely to be the subject of criminal or civil legal proceedings. I as D.S.P. had no power to censor Woroni, merely to delay its publication and refer any questionable matter to the SRC Executive. This is a normal job which exists in every other Student Newspaper in Australia, and has the specific function at the A.N.U. of protecting the funds of the Students' Association and, there being unlimited liability, the pockets of A.N.U. students, from legal actions.

I first exercised my powers over one article on Apartheid on the question of obscenity. However, Mr. Podger as editor chose rather than to delay publication of Woroni, to censor the article himself and not to debate the issue before the SRC Executive.

The next issue of Woroni obliged me to delay publication on about half a dozen grounds. Whilst some of these had obviously been included in Woroni merely to 'set me up' and make an issue out of my alleged censorship, others were doubtlessly libellous. One headline which referred to a student as a "fuckwit" was cut out by the Editor after that student threatened legal and disciplinary action against Podger. One other part of the paper was also censored by the SRC Executive after I and one other student had threatened similar legal action over alleged libels. The Executive approved the remainder of the paper and permitted it to go to the printers.

At this stage I was sufficiently annoyed to refuse to take any legal responsibility for any more Woroni's and resigned as D.S.P. on the spot.

One point must at this stage be made clear. Not only did I have an obligation to delay publication of Woroni, I had a positive duty to do so if I felt that publication might bring legal action.

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THE PEOPLE REPLY

DON'T BUGGER IN THE BAR

Dear Sir,

After reading Mr Malcolm Colton's amusing but pointless letter, I presumed that a letter of reply from a Union Board member might be in order.

The first point I would like all to remember is that the Vice Chancellor has the power to close the bar and keep it closed, if he ever considers it necessary. Secondly, at lunch time, the Board has been asked to ensure that students partake of some food [the idea, rightly or wrongly, being that this prevents people from becoming pissed!] and that 'heavy alcohol' not be served.

Realizing that students, like myself, don't want to be bugged about by bureaucracy when they go for a beer, the Board has attempted to make the 'bona fide' meal provisions as lenient as possible. It is not the Board's intention to prevent Union members from consuming alcohol at lunch-time, far from it! The Board wishes to keep members as happy as possible, as well as staying on the right side of the V.C.

Furthermore, the Board presumed that members would use a little bit of common sense when considering the 'bona fide' meal provisions and not go into all the

possible absurdities that Mr Colton in his wisdom has brought forth. After all, 'frustrating the law makers in your spare time,' as Mr Colton put it, could result in the unfortunate necessity to make 'bona fide' meal provisions a great deal more watertight or, worse still, the bar might have to be closed over the lunch period. I'm sure Mr Colton would not wish this to happen, but then perhaps he is a teetotaler!

Yours sincerely,
Peter Mayer.

(Thank you, Daddy.- Ed.)

SPORT?

I'd like to protest about certain Foresters and Aussie Rules Footballers who have (unsuccessfully) attempted to proposition me over the past month or so. I don't like to stir but I feel that an active protest should be made about this sort of thing. I'm a rower myself and was wondering if any other chaps had been annoyed by this sort of thing. It is hardly the sort of thing one would expect from types so overtly masculine and types so obviously Australian.

Yours Sincerely,
Neville Clydesdale

YANKEE COME HOME

For the 250 spectators at the anti-imperialism rally in Garema Place last Saturday morning the wonder of the morning was a street theatre happening: Uncle Sam pushed around some vulnerable looking Asian Domino states and then revived them with a watering-can of 'Foreign Aid'. He was on first name terms with a magnificently chesty Super Soviet Ivan, who was having his way with some muttering Slavs who muttered: 'We don't care if we're not free As long as we've got ideology.'

They shuffled out and Bruce McFarlane began to expand on the anti-imperialist theme. He used India as an example of the methods of U.S. economic imperialism. Nehru's aim of nationalised industries was being challenged by the U.S. Congress demand that in return for foreign aid, India would have to devalue its currency, remove foreign import restrictions, encourage private enterprise and give over India's chemical and mineral industries to U.S. control.

McFarlane then attacked liberal academics at the ANU for kowtowing to U.S. imperialism. They did this by accepting Ford Foundation grants, by allowing the existence of the Strategic Studies Institute and by possibly encouraging academic links between the ANU and 'that running dog of imperialism' Duntroon.

Jim Anthony, a Fijian research student, spoke next on Imperialism in the Pacific Islands. He quoted from U.S. documents which recognise the Pacific Islands especially Fiji (which gains its independence in October, 1970) as being fertile soil for agitation and foreign aid and their governments as being important areas of influence for the U.S., Australia and New Zealand. In return for high U.S. investments in Fiji, e.g. in the hotel

business, the U.S. demands political stability. This includes keeping the militant Trade Unions in line (a fact apparently unimportant to the A.C.T.U.). But more critically Anthony predicted that political stability in the future will mean keeping out Fijian governments opposed to foreign investments, Anthony went so far as to foresee a second Vietnam in Fiji, with Australian troops protecting U.S. and Australian investments there.

Mike Kahn took the long view and argued that Imperialism has existed since power has existed and is historically fundamental. As an illustration, he took the Middle-East. The problem will not be solved by the present disputants because like the

others before them they want the power to control the lives of others, through religious or economic force. Imperialism and the Middle-East conflict will only end when the men realise that the issue is the relationships of men to each other, not of states to states.

Rupert Lockwood, a journalist who was in Czechoslovakia during the Russian invasion, pointed out that although Russia didn't use defoliants and napalm it was attempting, like the U.S., and without qualifications like the U.S., to mould countries to its will. Auschwitz was, he said, the ultimate result of efficient Imperialism, and the moral damage being done to the American and Australian people by the Vietnam war was of the same order as that of Auschwitz. But his conclusions about Imperialism were optimistic. He had personally seen the demoralisation of the Warsaw Pact troops after the Czechoslovakian invasion and he said that if the Nationalists stood up for themselves they could not be defeated.

The final speaker at the rally was Ian McDougall, talking on Imperialism in Indo-China. He said that the Japanese

invasion during the Second World War had spelt the doom for white Imperialism in Indo-China. By disproving the myth of the invincibility of the white man in his gunboat, it encouraged the rise of national liberation armies in the Asian states. The British in Malaysia after the Second World War had temporarily controlled the nationalist upsurge by playing the races off against each other. They had also used 'strategic hamlets' - concentration camps to break the peasant-guerilla contact. The U.S. had also advised Diem to use this method but in the long run it was doomed. White Imperialism in Indo-China is doomed, McDougall argued, because the National Liberation Front are using the historical American catchcry 'Liberty or Death' and meaning it, while the Americans are acting as the policemen of the world, and the props for antidemocratic rulers but they no longer know what they are fighting for.

Later on in the evening about forty students gathered outside the U.S. Embassy residence to urge July 4th Independence for the Vietnamese - an effigy of Nixon was burnt and then a group of students crossed the road to plant a cross on the edge of the Embassy lawn to symbolise Vietnamese dead. The cops refused to let the students pass and when S.D.S. chairman, Alan Gould, dropped his cross he was nabbed and charged with 'throwing a missile in a dangerous manner'. The whole episode seemed incredible but was even more so when ten minutes later another member of S.D.S., Julius Roe, was picked up in exactly the same circumstances.

The evening however wasn't entirely over for the constabulary then decided to follow all cars leaving the demo. Tim Morris, yet another S.D.S.er was booked for having minor mechanical defects to his car and for driving a potentially unregistrable vehicle.

The evening's performance has shown some rather unpleasant cop tactics. They seem to be engaged in a deliberate policy towards student dissenters. Several students seem to have been picked out for 'treatment'. Feeling amongst students after these incidents seem to be that this would only end in confrontation politics with all the possible consequences this could produce.



AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE SRC?



Wednesday's general meeting of the Students' Association revealed an almost unanimous dissatisfaction with the Vice-Chancellor's and Council's secrecy in their handling of the 'Bowen bungle.'

The meeting overwhelmingly passed a motion moved by Andrew Bain that castigated Crawford, Council and its Standing Committee for their failure to inform the SRC of Cabinet's initial knockback, for keeping the decision secret until Council's meeting on the last day of first term and for failing to publicly reaffirm their desire to have the additional student on Council. The meeting also regarded Cabinet's knockback as an intrusion into University autonomy, and condemned Uni. Council's failure to express its dismay at this.

There was a strong feeling held by many at the meeting that formalities should and could have been put aside by Admin on this issue. By placing first priority on formalities and the propriety of certain actions, the Vice-Chancellor and Standing Committee had restricted the opportunity for the SRC to mobilise

students or to lobby Cabinet members before they reconsidered their decision.

There was an amendment by Refshaug and supported by Gordon to delete all mention of dissatisfaction with Crawford and Council. Refshaug disagreed with the grounds for dissatisfaction and argued that the motion should be opposed because it would upset the people whom we want to help us. However the meeting felt that Council deserved castigation and that we should not ignore their faults simply because we want something from them. Refshaug's amendment was therefore defeated.

The Bain motion further requested the Vice-Chancellor and Council 'to publicly reaffirm their desire to have an additional Undergraduate on Council, and to use all means at their disposal to effect a reversal of Cabinet's decision.' One suggestion was that the number of Governor-General's appointees on Council should be reduced by one and replaced by a student.

We have now to see what will eventuate at this Friday's meeting of University Council.

The students' association, showing an abysmally narrow-minded provincial attitude, rescinded an SRC motion that made Austcare and Carinya the 1970 Bush Week charities and then passed another motion recognising Mancare, Carinya and Abschol as this year's lot.

The disgusting feature of it all is that the majority voted against the SRC motion because they wanted to see the money collected go to LOCAL charities. Let's look after our own small world and forget the thousands of refugees throughout the world - people who due to war as in the Middle-East and Vietnam, political or racial discrimination as in South Africa or due to natural disaster as in Peru have absolutely nothing. In fact without assistance they would starve to death.

An example of the level of argument put up against Austcare was 'but our little bit won't do any good.' What if everybody took that attitude?

Incidentally has anyone heard of Mancare and Carinya before? NO - well that's just the point. Bush Week will give them some publicity and make people aware of them.

The Student's Association - all thirty of forty of them - voted in favour of making the SRC President's office a sanctuary for draft resisters. For as Postie Padgham said (amidst great applause) it is easy to barricade. So come all you young twenty year-olds, come live in a 'sanctuary'. Incidentally the room measures about 10' x 6', has a desk which takes up half the space and a filing cabinet that takes up most of the rest. But not to worry, it has a high ceiling and I imagine you could get in as many as ten layers of draft resisters without much trouble.

There is one other slight problem, that in the event of a long and bitter siege those inside would need to have rather strong bladders - but then once the President's bottle of whiskey runs out their problems might be solved.

Just by the way there is a motion to rescind this sanctuary motion.

A further motion was passed calling for a letter of support from the ANU Student's Association to be sent to Mr D.A. Trathen, the Headmaster of Newington College.

Chris McGuigan, A. Bain.

GROWING A REVOLUTION

If we define a mini-revolution as a reversal of the policy of a government on one particular issue, it follows that most, if not all minority groups such as the Aboriginal land rights movement, the anti-Vietnam war campaign, etc., are mini-revolutionary. In this article I shall try to analyse the usual plan of action which these groups use to achieve or attempt their mini-revolution. It can be split into ten main points:-

1. The formation of a small cell of people actively interested in the issue. This may be formed under the leadership of one person or spontaneously aggregate.
2. Selection of larger groups which, either because of vested interest or high political awareness, are likely to be sympathetic to the cause, and raising of the level of awareness of politically naive groups so as to make them susceptible to arguments from the central cell.
3. Education of the selected groups on this issue. The groups will normally consist mainly of universities, trade unions, and minority groups involved in the issue.
4. Mobilisation of converted members of the groups to indoctrinate other members of their own and other groups.
5. Demonstrations and rallies in order to: [a] obtain mass media publicity for the existence of the movement, and the numbers involved; [b] gain solidarity within the movement; [c] sublimate any feelings of frustration at the lack of apparent activity.
6. Broad publicity and education campaigns aimed at the general public. Official channels should be used at this stage, including letters to parliamentarians, submissions and petitions to parliament.
7. Demonstrations and /or rallies in order to: [a] demonstrate the number and range of people involved in the movement; [b] gain solidarity within the now wider range of people involved; [c] if possible obtain mass media publicity for the arguments behind the aim of the movement; [d] if possible educate onlookers, and [e] sublimate frustrations, as before.
8. Further broad publicity. This should be based on arguments rather than slogans and directed at all levels of the population



through TV, radio, newspapers, student and union newspapers, broadsheets, teach-ins etc. Letters, submissions and petitions should increase in frequency.

9. This is continued until a mass movement is achieved, when the inaction of parliamentarians becomes difficult for them to rationalise.

10. At this point the movement can go in either of two ways and will have a tendency to split between the two. This split is naturally fostered by opponents of the

movement. The two tactics are: [a] continuation of the above until the issue is an important election policy. This is obviously only possible if the issue is of overriding importance and this is rare in a single issue. It also requires that the opposition party agree with the movement. This tactic may be extremely slow because it may take 2-3 elections for the issue to achieve sufficient proportions to become central or it may be impossible because of the nature of the issue to make it central. [b] initiation of violent direct action. This should be directed initially against property of real or symbolic importance in the issue, but may later have to be broadened to indiscriminate terrorism or directed against persons of real or symbolic importance. It will not often be found necessary or desirable to employ indiscriminate violence against persons. Violent direct action forcibly involves the whole population in the issue. However, it alienates the moderates in the movement and in the general population, polarises the population and leads to right wing reactions such as police brutality, political or false imprisonment, etc., which may sidetrack the movement and sap its strength. It is not likely that a strong government backed by a large conservative group, even if it is non-vocal, can be bulldozed far by this tactic and so a larger proportion of the movement is required to be active than in [a] above.

This is, necessarily, only a general outline and does not deal with the multitudinous specific tactical decisions which must be taken within each stage of the programme. These decisions must all be essentially unique since they must be based on many factors such as resources, government and mass reaction to the issue, public reaction to specific tactics, etc. Most of the energy of the central cell (which will have expanded to cope with the work) is absorbed in making these vital day-to-day

decisions and communicating with the mass of the movement. Because so much energy is used this way, there is a tendency, especially in inexperienced groups, to replace careful analysis of the situation with rough parallels with other situations. This can lead to basically incorrect decisions which not only set back the movement but lessen the credibility of the central cell. The latter is quite dangerous, since cohesion of the movement is likely to be quite loose, necessitating strong leadership to retain group stability. For this reason it is vital that the leaders understand the step reached in the overall programme, as otherwise consistently incorrect tactical assessments will be made.

Let us examine two mini-revolutionary movements chosen to contrast their methods and their results. The anti-Vietnam war campaign has achieved remarkable success as indicated recently by the moratorium campaign, the success of which advances the movement to stage 8, with a true mass movement in sight. Unfortunately, from the point of view of testing the model though certainly not from that of the participants, it seems likely that the pressure inherent in a potentially stage 9 or 10 movement will be enough to achieve the aim of the movement. Though this movement has been aided by the military situation in Vietnam and by the fear of the Australian government that the conditions of the US anti-Vietnam war movement could be reproduced here, I feel that much of its success can be traced to adherence to the outline which I have described. [The US situation illustrates one of the most effective tactics of opponents of a particular mini-revolution, viz., by reacting as if to a later stage to drive the movement prematurely on to that stage. This must be carefully guarded against as it splits the movement and gives the initiative to the establishment, leaving the movement reacting to establishment tactics instead of vice versa]. It should be noted that even with the two aids mentioned, progress of the movement to stage 8 has taken about 5 years.

The anti-imperialism movement is a relative newcomer to Australia, though many of its arguments were implicit in anti-Vietnam war arguments. However, as a discreet movement, anti-imperialism at the ANU is probably at stage 1. The next step, as I see it, should be arousal of political consciousness in groups such as the ANU campus to make them susceptible to anti-imperialism arguments. Despite this, the Garema Place teach-in on July 4th is an attempt at a stage 6 tactic. By the time this article is printed, I suspect that the lack of success of such a tactic at this time will be apparent. Not only does this premature use of this particular tactic use up the energy of a movement to no purpose, but it reinforces preconceived ideas in the public, making the stage 6 education process more difficult when it is later undertaken.

I do not claim completeness or precision for this analysis, nor do I suggest that it is a unique solution. However, I do suggest that unless leaders of mini-revolutions can produce a workable analysis of the process which they are leading and apply this analysis to predict tactics of maximum value at each stage, then there is no hope for the achievement of a radically improved society, and I hope that the analysis which I have set out can act as a basis for discussion of the mini-revolutionary situation.

Malcolm Colton.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

1. In accordance with Section 11, sub-section (1) (h) of the Constitution I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of ten members of the Union Board of Management by the general membership of the Union.
2. Persons eligible to vote are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except a person suspended from membership under Section 9, sub-section 2, of the Constitution during the period of his suspension.
3. There are ten seats to be filled. The members elected will hold office from August 3, 1970.
4. I invite nomination of persons for election. Each person nominated must be an ordinary OR life member of the Union, unless his eligibility has been rendered invalid by Section 2 para 8 of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.
5. Nominations must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary and shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at an election and shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act if elected.
6. Nominations must reach me by 5pm on Tuesday, July 14, 1970. They should either be delivered to my office in the Union or posted to the Returning Officer, the Australian National University Union, Box 4, PO Canberra ACT. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed Nomination for Union Election.
7. A list of persons qualified to vote and the relevant provisions of the Union Constitution and the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules may be consulted at my office and will be made available to any member on request.

E.C. de Toth
SECRETARY TO THE UNION
RETURNING OFFICER

WHERE THE GRASS GROWS GREENEST

Australian Free Press

While grass remains short in Sydney, and consequently the rest of Australia, the situation overseas is mostly of the same calibre as more and more countries bring down heavier penalties under pressure from Washington.

The most promising stories, however, come from places closer to Australia than the rest of the Western World. Bali, the island in Indonesia which is famous for its beautiful women and sun-drenched beaches, is also the newest head scene for heads in Southeast Asia.

With top grade ganja that grows wild and plentiful on nearby Sumatra, a colony of 100 - odd hippies smoke peacefully without too much hassle from local authorities. Qantas recently added Bali as a stop on the Darwin-Singapore flight and an Indonesian visa is not hard to get with that country encouraging tourism.

Khatmandu is no longer the place to go before everybody else gets there. Everybody has been and gone, and the local authorities are not too anxious to have them again. Most of the old head meeting places have closed, but if you get there hash and ganja are easy to score and a bed is two shillings a night.

Hippie types are now denied entry visas to Laos, although this country is possibly the closest to heaven. In Vientiane, the price is \$2.60 a kilo or one cent a joint, sold openly in the morning market.

Other Southeast Asian states are clamping on entry visas. Suspect persons visiting Singapore are issued only two day visas with an instruction to move on as soon as possible. Ganja is available here, too, at roadside stalls.

Bangkok grass is generally regarded as cream by American G.I.'s who R&R there, and the sentences there for the occasional arrest are one to two months. In Hong Kong, however, the heat is on and arrests average one thousand per month with maximum sentence for possession at 15 years.

In India, the government is worried more by the huge number of imported peasants - tens of thousands - as well as 551 million Indians. The Indian government requires pilgrims to renew their visas every year which means borrowing a new pair of sandals and a hair cut and providing visible means of support. Penalties are light in both India and Pakistan, but police vigilance is growing.

In Nepal, low grade grass sells for a song; and Afghanistan, where laws are also lax, they make that beautiful hash. Thirty four persons have been executed in Iran with sixty others sentenced to life sentences, mostly on charges relating to hard drugs, but the new laws are none too light for potheads either.

Hundreds of (mostly English) heads are spending extended holidays in Turkey where a mere puff can mean five years gaol. There are more pleasant places to do a stretch and most of the turned on prisoners wish

they had been shot (which can happen too). Lebanon throws around three year sentences fairly frequently for smoking.

At the other end of the Cold War, Moscow, like Washington, forbids grass, and sentences are stiff. One British tourist, busted in Tashkent in the Central Asian Soviet republics, reported that about 12 heads doing time there - for smuggling cannabis (and we won't argue with the judge) he got three years, but was exchanged after 15 months for a number of Russian prisoners in British gaols.

In Israel a report says that most of the heads gather in Eliat, where grass and hash are plentiful, and acid goes for \$10 a ticket. Further south in darkest Africa, there are light laws and easy availability of bhang - tea shops throughout Kenya and in the market of downtown Nairobi.

If one thing keeps Europe above Asia it is the state of the gaols, excepting Spain. The prisons in Spain, Turkey, Lebanon and Greece are so terrible you'd probably be better off getting shot. Although hash is available in Spain, so is the heat. Very recently an Australian girl narrowly missed arrest in Greece after involving herself with a drug ring. In Britain and France the scene for grass and the heat is comparable to Australia, but

the price per ounce is a lot easier.

Germany and Holland are recommended, the scene in Sweden is growing, mainly due to American army deserters. Unfortunately one of the two cafes where it was legal in Amsterdam has closed, and the law may come down anytime soon.

Mexico, of course, is now a stopover point on the Pacemaker Sydney-London flight. The United States is bringing heavy pressure on the Mexicans and there have been some arrests on the few, light laws. Just over the border is the main scene where market place bargaining goes on by the local farmers' kids.

South America is cool and \$15 a pound for the best grade is reasonable. North of Mexico is the states - enough said, but best in the west, but not in Texas (20 years). And Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada is generally rumoured to be a head. (But the law still stands).

Back in Australia, if you haven't got the cash to chase it, the scene is Sydney, and sometimes Darwin, and the price is gold. \$35 usually for less than an ounce (3 or 4 'Australian', not 'Federal' matchboxes). The grass scene is not, at the present, after a series of local Sydney busts sent pushers like rabbits in. Strangely, the acid scene is booming ('do-it-yourself') at \$5 - \$10 bucks a tab. Nearly two way.



While walking in the backwoods of my mind,
I found some disused underpants,
And wondered who the hells they were.
Pheecus.

RED GARDENING

New York Times Weekly Review, June 21st

If there is anything that should convince liberals that Communism is not joking about taking over the world, it is weeds. Plant a flower bed and turn your back on it for the shortest little summer night. By morning, there they are dozens, hundreds, thousands of tiny Communist weeds rooting among the day lilies and delphinium. The innocent, the unwary and dupes may leave them alone. 'They are such little things,' dupes usually say, 'and besides, if we let them grow, they may turn out to be flowers.'

This is exactly what the Communists want us to think. That is why when Lenin invented weeds, he designed them so they would start very small and not begin to look like weeds until their vicious roots have snaked their red tentacles deep into American soil.

RED TENTACLES

Fortunately, by making his weeds' tentacles red, Lenin made it easy for American gardeners to spot them early and turn them over to the FBI. Stalin, after ordering the

OGPU to liquidate Lenin's entire weed apparatus, cautioned all weeds thereafter not to show their true root colours.

Soon afterward, United States recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933 fulfilled one of Communism's most ardently pursued goals - the opportunity to infiltrate skunk cabbage into American gardens under diplomatic immunity.

There is only one way to deal with Communist weeds. Eradication. The most effective method is attack with deadly defoliant chemicals.

Certain persons - we need not examine their real motives here - oppose deadly chemical defoliants on the ground that the deadly chemicals will be taken up by animal life with lethal effect. Perhaps so, perhaps not. In any case, as Karl Marx wrote in a different context: 'You have to poison four and twenty blackbirds to bake a pie.'

The more satisfying way of fighting Communism in the garden is with bare hands and a trowel. Dig the trowel deep into

the weed's Communistic root until a faint satisfying snap is heard in the earth; then pull the entire weed and call the police.

It is advisable, however, to limit such physical attacks to giant Communist weeds whose removal from the American arty floral will make a discouraging impression in Moscow, Peking, Hanoi, Bucharest, Hanava, Tirana or whichever other Communist city happens to be controlling the weeds in your particular garden.

The worst possible course is plunging to the knees and going after every single weed in the flower bed. Persons who do this, play directly into the hands of Communist strategy which - aside from grotesque metaphor - aims to reduce the free American gardener to blithering idiocy.

As was documented by the Senate Subcommittee in its 1954 investigation of plantain and dandelion [See Committee Report No. 7307, 'Direct Roots to Moscow'], the scheme for inciting American gardeners to full-scale attacks on weeds, thereby reducing a large part of our population to blithering idiocy was propounded by N.V. Popraevski at a secret council of the Byelorussia Weed Soviet in 1919.

Popraevski was known in the Kremlin as 'the father of goose grass.' Given a fulcrum and enough goose grass, he once boasted. 'I can strangle America in his own backyard.' When Stalin ordered his liquidation, the method of execution chosen was most fitting: Popraevski was required to get down on hands and knees and pull out all the goose grass between Kiev and Odessa.

One effective way Americans may deal with goose grass is to charge the infiltrated flower bed with a pitch fork and heave huge clumps of dirty Communist goose grass high into the air before it can sense your intentions and go into hiding. This is not recommended if there are any flowers in the garden of which one is rather fond.

REPORT YOUR NEIGHBOR

In this circumstance, it may be wise to glance across your neighbor's fence and see whether he has been encouraging Communist goose grass activity. If so - or even if not - it wouldn't hurt to report his garden to the FBI.

Oh, Incidentally, about milkweed. Be very careful about pulling milkweed out indiscriminately by the roots. Many pieces of milkweed are Communist, of course, but many others are FBI agents who have gone underground.

SRC ABOUT

PRO

mark cunliffe

On July 16th, at a Students' Association General Meeting, I shall move a motion which, if passed, would result in the suspension of the SRC for a year. I do this principally because I believe that the SRC does not have the support of a majority of ANU students, and further that if students want things to be done, they will get done. These comments preface the following article which outlines in full my proposal, and my objections to the present SRC.

There are several jobs which must be done for the Students' Association, and so several provisions need to be made to ensure that these are done. I have proposed that General Meetings should be held fortnightly in term, and that these Meetings should have a quorum of fifty, as opposed to the present thirty. Provision would also be made for Special General Meetings, which could be Called with three days notice, subject to a quorum of one hundred. Since many more decisions will be taken at General Meetings, these increased quorums are necessary in order to ensure at least some degree of representativity at such meetings. I have proposed that all circulars, notices, letters and so on, which could not be answered by routine replies should be placed on a centrally-situated notice board. Any student interested in a particular aspect would then raise it at a General Meeting. Matters which required decisions would be referred to the General Meetings by the President or Chairman (I favour the latter name) of the Students' Association. The Chairman would also administer Clubs and Societies' funds which for many students constitute the only material benefit deriving from their membership of the Students' Association. Because of this addition to his job, I have suggested that the ANU should continue with a Presidential Scholarship, with the President only enrolling for a part-time course in order to ensure that there is time for this job to be done. He would still be the Association's representative to the Press and the outside world, its liaison man and public relations officer. Presumably, He would also continue as a member of The University Council, and countless other bodies within the University structure. A full time student would be unable to do justice to the job and his studies - so the present set-up should be retained.

Since I have outlined my alternative to the SRC, I must outline my reasons For abolishing the SRC. I feel that the SRC does not have the full support, or even a significant portion of that support, of the undergraduate students on campus. The best proof I can give is to quote the SRC Elections just finalised. In this election there were some 80 candidates (which may, look like grass-roots support, but many were in fact 'joke' candidates.) In an effort to ensure that a large proportion of students voted, postal voting was used, with stamped addressed envelopes being supplied to all students so they could return

their votes. Nevertheless, less than one-third of the undergraduates bothered to vote. Further, four candidate were elected unopposed, and at least five of the fifteen people elected were elected after promising to abolish the SRC. If any example of lack of interest were needed, the SRC Elections provided it.

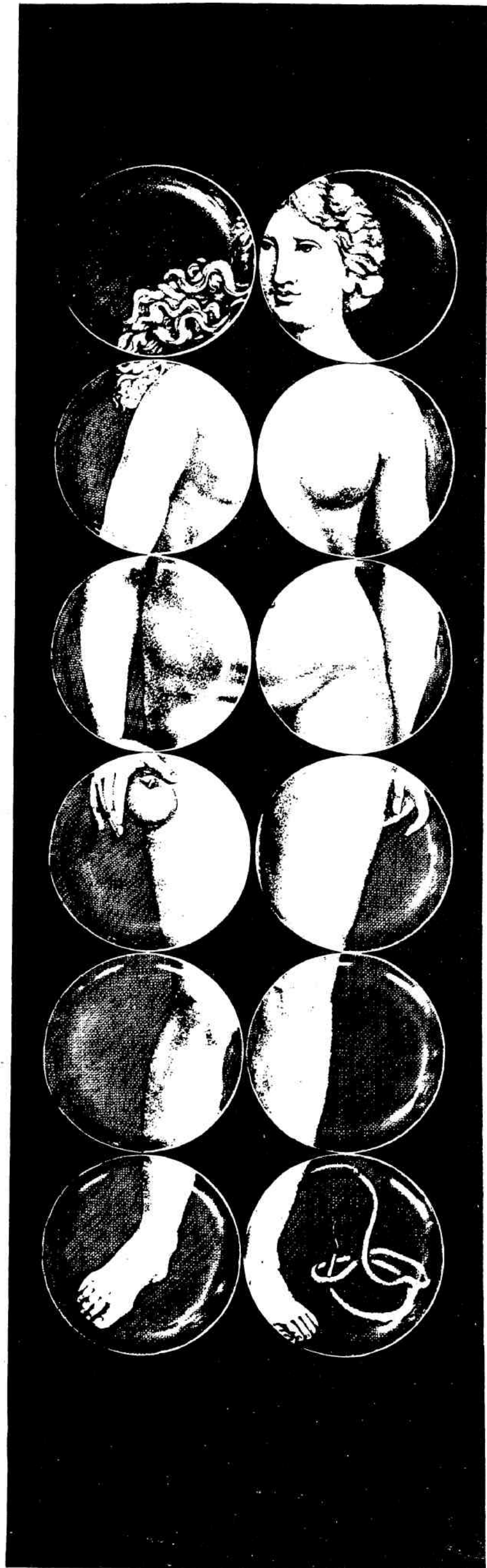
The SRC at present does do certain things, but most of these are done because certain individual SRC members do them. Submissions, new proposals and so on are usually the work of one or two people, and very often are the result of similar proposals being carried out at others universities. In other words, they are things which could just as easily be carried out by a general meeting which had read the notices on the central Students' Association Notice Board. It is most unlikely that people who are interested in particular proposals now, will suddenly lose that interest because there is no SRC.

The SRC in fact achieves many small things. No doubt Stephen Duckett will have mentioned his water bubblers in the Library. Lennox House, the Part-time Students' Association and such examples, however, have usually not been the work of the SRC, but of individual members on the SRC. Such things as the 'Genesis' scheme have not even been done by SRC members, but by people not on the SRC. It is this latter action which I see continuing with a system in which people who were interested in a job did the job.

There are certain weaknesses in my proposal, and it is true that certain things which are done now, would not get done if my proposals were adopted. However, a lot of them should not be done, as students couldn't care less about them. If the SRC is not serving students, what point is there in retaining it?

Since 1968, when I first came to ANU, the only major achievement which could be said to have been made by the SRC is Student Participation in University Government. And even there, lack of support by the students is already becoming obvious. The things which have attracted student interest have been decided at Student Meetings. If students want something done, my proposed system would let them do it - and it would be put into effect by the students who were interested in that specific proposal.

And if students don't want something done, how can a body which claims to be representative, do it, supposedly 'for them'. That, in brief, is why I think the SRC should be suspended for a year. If after that period, it becomes obvious that an SRC is necessary, the matter will have been proved. Conversely, if it becomes obvious that an SRC is not a necessity, its abolition will have been proved to be the proper step.



ABOLITION CON

stephen duckett

I once met a person who thought the ANU SRC structure was perfect. He also enjoys the mental asylum where he is staying! I am not going to attempt to whitewash the SRC; I doubt whether I could; nor do I think to justify an SRC, I should. The question of abolition is one of abolishing a structure not people. Just because the present members of the SRC are at fault and do not work does not mean the structure also is at fault. I urge you when considering the matter of abolition not to take into account personalities but to judge on the structure - whether you would get the same benefits if there was no SRC.

But what is the SRC? Who is on it? Let us examine how it is elected. We elect a President in third term. He is chairman of the SRC. In first term usually we elect the remainder - one representative from each faculty (plus one from Forestry), one Part-timers Representative and eight General Representatives. Altogether 16 members. Added to these elected members, there are a number of non-voting members such as the editor of WORONI. This system has only been working this year. Last year there was a system which had more faculty representatives, but the SRC, in its wisdom, decided that these people were not really 'representing' faculties and were really general representatives. Perhaps the SRC will change again sometimes, trying to find always a system which will reflect more actually students' wishes.

But what is an SRC?

I've told you what an SRC is composed of, but what is it? I see the SRC is mainly an administrative body. But don't run away just because you have read that word! Administration can take in a very wide field!

1. THE SRC IS A DECISION MAKER.

Every week there is some small or large decision that has to be taken. Will we waive this students' fee, who will we appoint editor of WORONI, who will publish the Orientation Week Handbook, and so on. These are decisions that have to be taken, and could not really be taken by a General Meeting.

If I were a student who wanted his fees waived for various reasons, I would not want a General Meeting to be called to discuss whether I should get my \$9 back, on the other hand I might like to stack a general meeting to ensure that I do. Neither case is desirable, and neither happens if an SRC can decide. When we appoint an editor of WORONI, we want to ensure he has certain literary qualifications, a certain amount of knowledge and so on. The editorship, for instance, should not necessarily go to he who can speak best at General Meetings. An SRC can take decisions such as these; even though some are trivial,

some body will always have to be a decision-making body.

2. THE SRC PROVIDES PEOPLE WHO ARE GOING TO WORK CONSISTENTLY AND CONTINUALLY

But don't think an SRC member just has to attend an SRC meeting every fortnight, he usually has some other job to do. He might be appointed NUAUS Local Travel Officer and be expected to know things about NUAUS Travel Schemes and promote them on campus.

He might be appointed welfare Officer and go around trying to find ways of improving conditions for students on campus. He might, on the other hand, be Treasurer and have to write cheques and keep the books for the Students' Association. All these people carry out necessary jobs. Jobs which even if you abolish the SRC will still have to be carried out. But who will do them?

3. THE SRC PROVIDES CONSTANT SUPERVISION FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The SRC appoints people to do jobs not just pretend. SRC meetings are held with sufficient frequency to be able to supervise the work of members. It is no use having a Welfare Officer not concerned with students' welfare. A Treasurer must be supervised and his handling of accounts must always be kept under close watch. Some body must scrutinize these positions. Similarly the person responsible for distributing Clubs and Societies grants must be prepared to justify his actions within a fortnight to a meeting where he knows he must report and so on.

But I have been talking about ideals - isn't it true that an SRC only squabbles over minutes and passes motions?

A lot of people believe an SRC is just a big bureaucratic machine. All it does is produce paper. One of those bits of paper is the Presidential Report - see what he has to say on what the SRC has done. Another bit of paper is the 'Audited Financial Statements'. See what the Treasurer has to say on where your money goes.

Your money goes on concrete things, the SRC takes positive action.

For example the SRC has:-

1. Set up Lennox House for students of slender means to get cheap accommodation.
2. Provided the ground work for a Dental Service to be established on Campus.
3. Taken the initiating steps to set up the Part-time Students' Association.
4. Increase the amount of money available to the SRC Loan Fund.
5. Ran a Second-hand Bookshop.
6. Organized Typing classes for students.
7. Pressed the Administration for more paths and lighting on Campus.
8. Organized an Exam seminar to



arouse interest in other forms of examination.

9. Provided research and examples for Teacher Evaluation Survey.

I could go on.

But is not every item here the work of one or two people? Sure! But the question you have to answer is - would those people have done the work if they were not on the SRC - would any student have been interested enough to organize typing classes, even if no student had asked him to. This is what SRC members do!

But could they have done it without SRC facilities? And indeed should they do this sort of thing without supervision?

I believe that an SRC is of positive benefit to this campus. It takes decisions that would bore more general meetings to tears, it does hack work which would not otherwise be done and it innovates things which would not otherwise eventuate. When considering abolition of an SRC you have to consider: Will the new body/bodies continue to do the same? Will general meetings take the small administrative decisions? -- Or will either set up a special body to do that? Will the general meeting scrutinize the finances of the Students' Association? Will anyone, at a general meeting, come forward and say he

is willing to do the hours of work required for a Dental Submission? Will the general meeting appoint a lot of office bearers to carry out the various tasks? -- And what then is the difference? Sure you've got the general meeting taking the decisions - but it can now! I have taken a number of motions to general meetings to reverse decisions of the SRC, but usually it is not necessary! Will you get more students involved? Over 1200 students voted in the last election for the SRC, we have never had a general meeting even a third that size!

Only a few large general meetings have been held at the ANU, one on Apolitical SRC's; one on Princess Anne, and on NUAUS. There is no reason or evidence to suggest that government by general meeting will involve large numbers of students. So consider, if you abolish the SRC you have to replace it by something. So far no viable alternative has been suggested. I have shown that the SRC does do something, it has not been shown that an alternative form of government will work.

Finally, consider whether you will really be advancing the interests of the Students' Association by abolition.

I think not.

SOUND AND IMAGE

BOOKS



The Oldest Continent - Time Riders might be called an attempt at the complete allegory. The director Ostoja - Kotkowsky has used the multi-media technique; in this case film, lighting, music, commentary and dance in order to create a complete emotional involvement with the progression of the theme. In this type of theatre it is essential that all the media used blend into a cohesive whole; although this was at times a remarkably exciting performance, the production tended to be unbalanced, with most weight placed on the dances. This could have been a peculiarity of the Canberra Theatre, at only one time did the light and sound completely envelop the audience: the projection was mostly onto a large single screen at the back of the stage.

The theme of the production was another example of the urban romantic's preoccupation with the noble savage. A modern Aboriginal is confronted by the questions of his ancestors: what reason has he to live since he can no longer feel the earth beneath his feet? The hero tries to find his reasons in old stories, in his own feelings, and in comparing an imaginary Happy Country with life in the city. This theme, however which affords an opportunity for readings from poets such as Wright, Slessor, and Robinson.

The total effect at times approached perilously close to the banal, but was rescued by the photography, and particularly by the dancing, under the direction of Liz Dalman of The Australian Dance Theatre, seemed only a small part of the total effect.

The five dancers at times converted the story into ballet with accompaniment, instead of remaining merely one component of a synchronised whole, but would have been entirely worth watching on their own. Especially in one of the early sequences, depicting the birth of a man, a group of two men and one girl mainly in floor work, gave what seemed an almost disembodied display of the primeval stirrings of life. However, far too many of the film and music

sequences were based on even more high-flown sentimentalism, including some decidedly off-key unaccompanied singing. The music, too, was rather a pot-pourri; selections from traditional Aboriginal songs and dances, combined with more well-known modern Australian works; 'Sun Music' by Sculthorpe, and Sitsky's 'Dimensions' were included.

It was rather amazing that such an electric production should have generated the involvement it did; but somehow, even though the concept may have been a little too ambitious, the professionalism of the dancing combined with some excellent photography and music, led one to overlook in large part the smaller inclusions, and to emerge with with the feeling that it had, at least, been worth doing.

A.R.

'Thinking About Australian Aboriginal Welfare with particular reference to Western Australia.' Ed. by Ronald R. Berndt. Pub. by the Dept. of Anthropology, Uni of W.A.

First was a period of indifference and of discrimination against the Aboriginal people of Australia. As the atrocities of the white man came to notice, a vast number of books were published about Aborigines and policies towards Aborigines. Some were based on fallacies and full of prejudice, some were paternalistic, a few were enterprising and exciting, but all were aware.

This slim volume is a collection of eight short essays dealing with aspects of Aboriginal Welfare today. Although the book refers particularly to Western Australia, the points made are relevant to most States. The papers offer no new policies or alternatives, and have no special slant. They merely present the facts of Aboriginal Welfare as they are today. The authors, anthropologists, sociologists and a government official, spell out the particular problems of change, on the development of policy, the Aboriginal family in a metropolitan region, Aborigines and Part-Aborigines in prison, social and health welfare and the role of the Department of Nature Welfare in Western Australia.

Dr. Catherine H. Berndt underlines these problems in the postscript. She stresses what the Authors before have shown. "Children of Aboriginal descent need special attention, not special help to overcome the disadvantages they face in the school situation Teachers of children of Aboriginal descent from disadvantaged homes need special training ... Where children coming into a school speak only an Aboriginal language and not English, the use of that language by a teacher can help them in their initial adjustment (where possible)" "For children of Aboriginal descent, the family milieu is the best home setting for social development....". Occupationally, domestically in the field of health education and general education, "Adults of Aboriginal descent need special help in overcoming the disadvantages they face in mixing on equal terms with other Australians ... People of predominantly Aboriginal descent tend to be more conspicuous in the wider society, so that any perceived shortcomings on their part are more readily noticed". Land rights are important not only for a spiritual or historical basis, but because the Aboriginal people need collateral security. Finally, Aborigines have become aware, proud of themselves, and more attention must be given to what they want for themselves, policy making concerning Aborigines should be in their own hands.

Aspects of Aboriginal Welfare tend, by necessity, to be the business of the government. What the writers of these papers stressed was the real need for a thorough study of Aboriginal conditions in all the fields touched or by the authors." It is obvious that the Government cannot carry out any policy efficiently if it does not have a detailed factual study to refer to.

Lenore Mandersén

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it has been the practice of all Her Majesty's Subjects, particularly in that part of the Commonwealth called Canberra, in and around the good National University, and the places adjacent, to purchase tickets at their leisure for Bush Week celebrations calculated to improve their moral and intellectual faculties, the Bush Week Committee has the honour to announce that this year arrangements have been made superior to any yet produced to account for the sales of tickets. For 'Dimboola', the Bush Week play, and communication to Tarago by Train, Patrons and supporters of the tradition are required to purchase tickets in advance of the occasions. In this respect, the S.R.C. Office will dispense tickets on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1970 at half-past eight o'clock am and the doors shall be closed by the hour of six o'clock pm prompt. Information has been lodged by several well-disposed persons, expressing the highest gratifications and delight on the method of dispensing tickets in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing these festivities. **THEREFORE** be it known to all whom it may concern, that the Director challenges the whole World, and hereby offers

£ 200

To any person who shall devise a similar method with as much Brilliancy and Instruction.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

NOTICE

IT has come to the ears of the Bush Week Committee as one of its members is Vice-President of the 'Laugh-and-Grow-Fat Society' that there are in this University divers and numerous persons afflicted with the Dumps, Mumps, Blues, Sighs, Never-Smiles, Melancholy, Long Faces, and various other Maladies too numerous to mention, all of which are curable by the application of our Sovereign Balsam, **GOOD HUMOUR!**

Now this is, therefore, to summon all such persons to be and appear at the S.R.C. Office on the day of Wednesday 15th July to purchase invitations to the Bush Week Play - 'Dimboola'.

On July 26 at the Tarago Mechanics' Guild Hall, there will be room for 120 guests.

The cost of an invitation will be

£1.12.0

Return train fare 16/-; Wedding breakfast 10/-; Wine 3/-; Gift 3/-.

OBSERVE! Ticket Office (S.R.C. Office) open for 'Dimboola' on Wednesday July 15th from the early hour of 8.30 am until 6.00 pm only.

COMMUNICATION TO TARAGO

BY the Grace of God, three hundred and twenty seats will leave on a Train from Canberra for Tarago on Sunday, the 26th day of July, 1970, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Return journeys will occur at the hours of 4.30 pm and 9.30 pm on the same day. **THE** return cost for one mature adult will be

16/-

Children in the company of a parent will travel free of charge.

THE Bush Week Committee commands you, and every of you, that all other things set aside, and ceasing every excuse, you and every of you to appear in your proper persons at the S.R.C. Office on Wednesday, the 15th day of July of this year, to purchase your tickets for this delightful journey to the Bush.

And this is also humbly to request the Blessed Angels who wear Crinolines to narrow them into the smallest possible space, so as to make room for the crowds expected to be present on this auspicious occasion.

DO YOU HAVE ANY COMPLAINTS?

The S.R.C. Education and Welfare Officer would like to receive any complaints students have with

- Library
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- Lecturers
- Paths
- Lighting
- Fees
- Air Conditioning
- Bookshop
- Any Other Matter.

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COMMONWEALTH TREASURY CANBERRA VACANCIES FOR RESEARCH & FINANCE OFFICERS

A number of vacancies for Research and Finance Officers will arise in 1971 in the Commonwealth Treasury, Canberra. Details of the graduates sought, with the likely aspects of work in the general area of Federal Government financial, monetary, and economic policy, are given below:

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(1) Domestic economic and financial policy; assessments of economic trends and prospects; general taxation policy; and associated research.

(2) External financial and economic policy, including balance of payments; Australia's membership of International Monetary Fund, and similar institutions; economic aid to developing countries.

DEGREE IN ECONOMICS, COMMERCE, LAW OR ARTS

(1) Administration of banking, currency and insurance legislation; advice on proposals affecting insurance; overseas investment in Australia; investment overseas by Australian residents.

(2) Raising, redemption, and conversion of Commonwealth loans; Commonwealth/State financial relations; financial assistance for developmental projects.

(3) Legislative and financial aspects of social services, repatriation, health, education, housing, migration, scientific research, and superannuation policy.

(4) Advice on financial/economic aspects of land, sea, air transport operations; internal and international communications; assistance to rural and manufacturing industries.

(5) Operation and regulation of government accounting; preparation of annual Federal budget.

(6) Evaluation of proposals emanating from the Defence Group of Departments; defence and civil works proposals.

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Selected candidates would be appointed as permanent members of the Commonwealth Public Service, eligible for normal Public Service salaries, allowances and benefits. Currently, minimum levels of salary at entrance for men range from \$3750 (three year pass degree) to \$4500 p.a. (first class honours degree); entry salaries for women are about \$400 less.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Interested undergraduates are invited to write for application forms and further information to:

Director, Establishments & Finance,
Commonwealth Treasury,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.



students are willing to accept financial liability for the consequences they may advocate the abolition of all controls. After my experience with one undoubtedly bad editor Woroni, I strongly advocate the former course of action.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Morrison,
Hon. Secretary, 41st. SRC

ORGANISED ANARCHISTS

Dear Sir,
As an interested student I attended an SRC meeting on participation last Sunday.

Remember the elections? Remember the promises: the promises of action, involvement, and so on? At this meeting, the second of the new SRC, there were not even enough members for a quorum. Who did you vote for? Those interested enough to stay to the end were, Padgham, Bain, Duckett, Swinbank, Hess and Mary-Lou Wright.

Remember the Anarchists? Arch-Anarchist Padgham was actually chairing this meeting. The SRC as an institution survives again.

There are proposals coming up for the abolition of the SRC. This meeting only proved the case for abolition. Much more would have been achieved on this vital issue by a committee of ordinary, interested students, subject to a general meeting. If SRC members are too lazy or busy to work for students let us return the power and the control of the money to the students themselves.

Lyndal Scott.

EDUCATION

A conference called because of the proposal for an independent education authority for the A.C.T. laid down the principles and the aims of science education at all levels of schooling in the A.C.T. They also set up a committee to maintain pressure for changes in the present system of science education especially at primary and secondary levels, and called for another general meeting.

Dr B. Rechter from the Australian Council for Education Research called the present emphasis of the teaching of facts rather than concepts. He also referred to the problem of educating students for higher education when only ten percent of secondary students eventually get to a tertiary institution.

The consensus of opinion at the Conference was that integration of all education at school was important and that the dichotomy between science and the arts was a disastrous one.

A number of teachers expressed dismay that the universities, including ANU, set prerequisites for prospective students, declaring that the educative system must be built from the bottom and not ruled over by the higher education groups. On this point there was some disagreement from certain university academics.

Dr S. Boyden (I.A.S.) called for a more realistic approach to science education so that any syllabus include the important human and social problems science has brought and has not yet solved. At present the educative system seemed to project an image that science would magically solve all problems and that it could never do anything wrong.

The conference also heard many of the particular problems incurred in pre-school, primary schools and the different sectors of secondary schooling. Present at the conference were teachers, academics, education researchers, public servants and a grand total of two students— one by mistake and the other under a different title. It is hoped that in any further discussion those being educated might have a little to say on the matter.

Andrew Podger.

at anu

An unofficial SRC meeting resolved on Sunday to hold a two-day conference to discuss the broad aspects of education at ANU.

Andrew Podger put forward the proposal that the conference should hear papers on the meaning of a University degree, the structuring within the University, proposed year-round teaching, formality of university courses and several other topics.

The conference is proposed for September this year and all interested persons will be welcome to attend. As well, all bodies associated with ANU will be invited including NUAUS, ACER, the University Council and Faculty Boards and Associations.

Papers are hoped to be prepared by students and junior staff at ANU, as well as special speakers from outside the University.

The 'SRC meeting' decided to put aside \$200 for expenses involved in bringing any interstate visitors and appointed Andrew Podger as convenor of the conference.

MORE MORRISON

And I, it might be pointed out was also accepting legal liability. I never censored Woroni; I merely referred questionable matter to the SRC Executive to decide on, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the SRC publications Regulations. Mr. Podger's attitude was that I should not do my job because censorship of any sort (although he excepted libel from this) was wrong. Mine was that if he believed this he should attempt to change the regulations.

Indeed the reason why the regulations have not needed to be involved before is presumably that past editors have themselves cut out this sort of material on the basis that it lowered the quality of writing in Woroni which has only recently joined the 'gutter press' I hope that the new editor will revert to the old standard and stop the personal bearing.

My letter has cleared up the facts (or more probably stated them correctly for the first time). If students want their Students Association to be protected from legal actions in the SRC should allow the Publication Regulations to remain in present in case of need. If

WORONI STAFF

EDITOR : Peter Symonds
 ASSISTANT EDITOR : David Spratt
 BUSINESS MANAGER : Rodney Smyth
 LAYOUT AND : Malcolm Colton
 SURREALIST DIRECTOR
 ROVING ANCHOR MAN FOR THE CHENEY : Michael Silverton
 TUG O' WAR TEAM AND BANKRUPTCY CHAMPION FOR YEAR 1969
 AND : Kitty Eggerking, Bryan Havenhand, David Bisset, Mary Lou Wright, Anne Hamilton, Kel O'Neill, and
 TEALADY : Hank



MILITARY ARTS

SHOOTING ANYONE??

A.N.U. Rifle Club announces new reduced rates for members and any other interested people. You pay only for ammo. You get the use of guns, telescopes and other gear FREE!

Test yourself against yourself every Saturday afternoon. FREE transport leaves the Kingsley St. Drill Hall at 1pm every Saturday.

Enquiries at S.U. Office.

WANT TO GO TO INTERVARSITY?

Needed: Female Fencers.
 Experience: Preferred but not essential.
 Qualifications: Eligible to compete at intervarsity.
 Benefits: Trip to Sydney in ANU team.
 Contact: ANU Fencing Club:
 Drill Hall 8pm Tuesdays
 or
 David Kerr Ph. 730428 ext. 214

The inaugural meeting of the ANU Pistol Club is to be held on Friday 10th July in the committee room of the Union at 12.15 pm.

Don't forget New Guinea!

We're only a young country but we're developing fast and you might find the pace attractive.

We like new ideas and pay good money for ingenuity and drive. If you will graduate in agriculture, forestry, some of the sciences, engineering, law or medicine, we might be able to give you a job. In return, the job will give you some experience you'd be lucky to get in a decade in Australia.

See one of our recruiting officers about it—

Jack Marston, 46 Market Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 29 5151
 Doug Lockhart, 188 Queen Street, Melbourne, VIC. 67 6157
 Ron Walsh, 145 Eagle Street, Brisbane, QLD. 33 7575
 Mrs. Lynne Eade, Derwent House, Canberra City, A.C.T. 48 6644
 Quote advertisement number M9.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

URSULA COLLEGE VISITING RULES

AN EXTRACT

'You are reminded that there are no visiting hours in the mornings. Visiting hours begin after lunch each day and finish at 10 p.m. Sundays to Thursdays, midnight Fridays and Saturdays.

If you have difficulty in persuading your friends to leave your room at the proper time for any reason you should call the night-watchman- if necessary over the P.A. system- or one of the counsellors. It is strictly against College regulations for a girl to have a male visitor in her room after visiting hours whether for a shorter or longer period. Offenders against this rule are liable to heavy fines and/or exclusion from the College'.

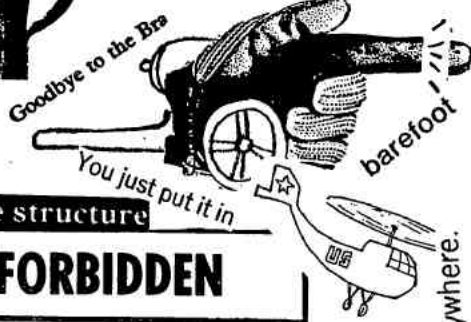
Stuff it?



Whisky is not a male prerogative.

industry. Even if the Minister for the Interior (Mr. Anthony), giggling Gertie— Mr. SPEAKER.—Order! The honorable member will withdraw that remark. He is reflecting on the Minister for the Interior. Mr. HAYDEN.—I withdraw. I am sorry. I thought it was true. ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT plastics & rubbers

A hotel bedroom in Venice.



Goodbye to the Bra

You just put it in

barefoot

delicate bone structure

in anywhere.

There once was a Countess whose swoons caused her boobs to pop out like balloons But her butler stood by With hauteur in his eye And laded them back with warm spoons.



O.K. GET YOUR GEAR OFF!

No more nifty emperorsessing your thighs

The panels will control thick thighs

Mr. Hayden.—You are a liar.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order! The honorable member will withdraw that remark.

Mr. Hayden.—I withdraw it and call him a fibber.

'Writing about sex and drugs can be quite a drag.'

SEX SHOP Kissing this poster is prohibited.



THE ONLY REALITY IS MYTH

So much more to enjoy!

Recommended reading for Anarchists The Memoirs of Stephen Duckett or How to Manipulate an S.R.C.

Are your hips 38" or more? Do you have a definite 'tummy'?

Opportunities should be 'comparatively frequent rather than infrequent.'

Gently, but firmly, they hug your legs and ease tired muscles.

Recently 2CA held an Elvis Presley record competition. Guess who won?

Mark Cunliffe bopper extraordinaire.

MY OATH!!!

a thousand quiet ways.

Who's got my ear?

THIS IS RIDICULOUS!

Help Stamp Out LAND MINES

Rumor has that Garran Hall's brussels sprouts are supplied by the Manager's bother-in-law.

Never bath alone

horse chestnuts

Heads, You Lose
Think: This WORONI can't be worse than last weeks.
Think again: It is.

bored

do you love anybody?



lips

no sweat

MAN! THIS IS TOO SURREALISTIC FOR ME.



love me for my body NARCISSISM

WHOPPERS.

SCISSORS MOVEMENT

DONALD CHIPP is quietly celebrating a victory over the media. Announcing the reasons for censoring two films which had been entered in the Sydney Film Festival, he said about one of them: 'Like Night and Day' contains a scene which depicts a young woman performing cunnilingus on her sister while at the same time a man has intercourse with the young woman by entering her from behind.

No newspaper that I have seen reported the reasoning of the Minister for Customs. In short, they used the scissors. Alan Hume, the P.M.G., has so far looked like being short on having examples of media bias. How about his using the example of Donald Chipp's unreported statement; just to see whether the media will report him?

Prelude

Nation June 27th 1970.

No more embarrassing doubts

SMIT